MARVELS OF THE OCEAN.

Millions of Skeletons at the Bottom of the Sea.

WONDERS OF THE WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.

Beautiful Tempest-Defying Creatures Dancing on the Crests of the Waves.

SCIENCE AT SEA

United States Coast Survey Steamer Hassler, Pernambuco, Jan. 16, 1872.

At ten o'clock on the morning of December 22 we get under way and steamed out of St. Thomas har-ber. The United States frigate Shawmut, which was here on our arrival, had departed at daybreak for Samana Bay, carrying our letters, which were there to be transferred to the Tybee, a mail steamer running between New York and St. Domingo city. make a number of soundings in the channel between St. Thomas and Santa Cruz. We were, however, surprised and disappointed to find on getting outside that the strong easterly trade wind prevalent there had produced a short, chopping sea, which any possibility of work. We steamed straight ahead, however, trusting to find quieter waters in the outline of the hills grew more and more indis-tinci, the lights and shadows on their sides be-came blended and softened into one uniform tint lowever, on looking back we could plainly discern which is opposite the mouth of the harbor, and could catch the reflection of the sun from its white ottages as they stood out in relief against the dark ackground of the mountain, until they became microscopic in size and then faded out of sight.

As we receded, off to the westward

so closely resembled a ship with all her canvaspread that it was not difficult to pelieve the legend which we had heard at St. Thomas of a certain wallant Dutchman who, during one of the many wars involving the West Indies, had bombarded it riously from midnight till dawn without discovering its true nature. About noon we sighted the west it and St. Thomas being only thirty miles. At five P. M. we stopped and took our first sounding, at a four or five miles from the coast and in from 400 to 500 fathoms of water. A description of e apparatus employed and the method of using it, both of which are believed to include all the stest and best improvements, may not be uninter-

The ship is furnished with an auxiliary engine ituated on the main deck, forward, supplied with or reeling in the line. It has two oscillating cylin ers, seven inches by seven inches, which, taking into consideration the high pressure of the steam used, give it simple power for the service required. In hoisting only a few turns of the line are taken around the winch end of the engine and as it comes in it is colled away on iron cranes in the gangway, such crane containing about two hundred fathoms. The old pian was to have the line on one large reel, worked directly by a small engine. This was found to have many disadvantages, the principal one being that to hold sufficient line of the size required for great depths necessitated the employment of a reel so large that it could not be used on board a small vessel without properties of the cylinder, thereby requiring more power from the engine to then it. About three thousand fathoms of line are constantly kept on deck, in 200 fathom colls, hangen of the small iron cranes previously mentioned. The lead is nearly always let go from the sed, give it ample power for the service required. constantly kept on deck, in 200 fathoms of line are constantly kept on deck, in 200 fathom coils, hanging on the small iron cranes previously mentioned. The lead is nearly always let go from the jerecastle of the ship, it being more convenient to keep the bow than the stern over a fixed point. A stout boom is rigged over the bow at an angle of forty-five degrees, supported by a topping-lift and guys. On his boom is a strong wooden noop called a "traveler," and seized to it is a large "buil's eye." To this is fastened a pendant of four and a haif inch manils, which then goes through a block at the masthead and down to the deck, where it is nooked into an apparatus called an "accumulator." This sonsists of a number of ruber springs so arranged as to relieve the sounding line fany sudden strains caused by the pitching of the ship in a sea-way. To the end of the pendant, just below the boom, is nooked a large leading block, through which the sounding line passes. When preparing for a cast in deep water a hundred pound lead is first attached to the line, and then one of Massey's indicators, which records the depth by means of the revolutions of a wheel. Above these come the self-registering thermometers. About four hundred fathoms of line are colled own on the deck, carefully, for quick running.

erally in deep water one hundred fathoms or more additional run out after the lead has struck.

In dredging the same line and apphances are used, except that the lead is attached about eight or ten leet above the dredge, and no indicators or thermometers are used. In the soundings taken of Banta Cruz the average time in recling in the line was about five and a fail minutes to each one nundred isthoms. Their result showed the entire apparatus to be in period working condition.

The bottom, at the distance of three miles from the western extremity of Santa Cruz, was found to consist of foraminiterous sand, or sand composed almost exclusively of the santa Cruz, was found to consist of foraminiterous sand, or sand composed almost exclusively of the santa Cruz, was found to consist of millions of defunct animals, each of which was formerly a microscopic mass of flesh or sarcode. They have the property of witndrawing from their solution in sea water the time saits and appropriating them to their own use, forming the sactified skeletons, which have been fately found to cover nine-tenths of the bed of the North Atlantic, and which have built up the vast chaik formations, extending over continents, sometimes underlying the terriary deposits and again coming to the warface.

In England they constitute the celebrated North

over nine-tenths of the bed of the North Atlantic, and which have built up the vast chaik formations, extending over continents, sometimes underlying the tertiary deposits and again coming to the surface.

In Engiand they constitute the celebrated North and South Downs in Surrey and the immense ranges of hills which satir the coast. Some idea of their minuteness may be conceived when we remember that it has been estimated that a single ounce of such sand contains 3,800,000 individuals. In the gpedimens of bottom obtained by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition these foramenifera were very rare, siliceous spicules of sponges and shells of diatoms predominating, so that it would seem as if while we are having a calcareous deposit in one ocean, in the other it is principally siliceous.

Gwing to our late arrival at the harbor of Frederichstacd and our carly departure on the following morning but little opportunity was afforded for seening the island, but as it was bright moonlight a small party of us went ashore and were amply rewarded for our trouble. We were hospitably entertained by some of the gentlemen of the town, and subsequently strolled for some distance out on one of the broad, even, it is morning to the town, and subsequently strolled for some distance out on one of the broad, even, it is morning the man and the subsequently strolled for some distance out on one of the broad, even, it is roughly the subsequently strolled for some distance out on one of the broad, even, it is not subsequently strolled for some distance out on one of the broad, even, it is roughly to the subsequently strolled for some distance out on one of the broad, even, it is roughly to subsequently strolled for some distance out on one of the broad, even, it is not subsequently strolled for some distance out on one of the broad, not subsequently to subsequently strolled for subs

Cuadaloupe is divided into two portions by a low, swampy district and a salt-water river. The western division contains the volcanic craters and the great Souffrier, whose eruptions in 1797 and 1843 caused such destruction of life and property. The eastern half which came under our observation presents a low, rugged line of coast, much water-worn, with climnearly perpendicular to the ocean. As we rounded it we saw several of those waterspouts, popularly designated "blow-holes," caused by the rush of the sea through passages channeled out of the solid rock by the waves. As the breakers came in a jet of water would be thrown up at some distance inland, apparently with considerable force. Antigua, which we left to windward, is an irregular, flat island, without any great elevation, although it, like most of the others, is volcanic. That afternoon, while we were still in sight of Guadaloupe, one of the air chambers of the feed pomp broke and we were compelled to direct our course to Barbados, as it was not deemed safe to trust for any length of time to one alone.

The sea and wind continued very nigh, and we were not sorry to sight Barbados at about twenty minutes past live P. M. the following day—the 26th. We ran down along the west coast to Carlisle Bay, on which Bridgetown, the capital of the island, is situated, and anchored at half-past ten P. M. The next morning the necessary repairs were commenced, and were not completed until the atternoon of the 26th. During this time numerous excursions were made into the surrounding country, and specimens of the fish, lizards, butterflies, &c., were obtained.

We had previously read that Barbados was one of the most densely populated localities in the world, and we had that fact fully impressed upon them of the most densely populated localities in the world, and we had that fact fully impressed upon the most densely populated ocalities in the world, and we had that fact fully impressed upon the solities in the world, and we had that fact fully impressed upon the solities

would bring down upon us a swarm of mea and boys and a dozen or two dilapidated cabs, drawn by

Sorrowful-Looking Horses
and surmounted by vocterous negroes, who seemed to have absorbed the spirit and energy which should have belonged to their steeds. The greasy, frayed cushions, baking in the sun, and the general superabundance of dust, dirt and—negro made these equipages particularly uninviting, and we usually adopted a more primitive method of progression.

The island itself is very beautiful, its surface being diversified by a succession of hills and valleys, gorges and ravines. Narrow streamlets, dignified by the name of river run the ough it and furnish a plentiful supply of fresh water. More than nine-tenths of its area is under cultivation, the principal products being sugar, cotton and arrowroot. It was settled about two hundred and filty years ago, by a Loudon merchant, and has ever since even in the possession of the British. Barthquakes and hurricanes of the most violent character have irequently devastated its fleids and laid low its cities and forests. The last great one was in 1831, and caused the loss of upwards of five thousand lives and \$80,000,000 worth of property. On the 27th of April, 1812, an eruption took place from a crater situated in the Island of St. Vincent, eighty miles to leeward, which was followed on the succeeding day in Barbados by a shower of impalpable black dust, causing complete darkness by a cessation of the strong easterly trade wind that prevails there, and by a subsidence of the surf on the shore, these phenomena lasting for several hours and causing the tumost distress and consternation among the innabitants. A detailed and highly graphic account of this explosion and its consequences is given by the Rev. Charles Kingsley in his "christimas in the West Indies" lately published.

Barbados offers many inducements to those who are in the habit, from necessity or for pleasure, of spending their winters in the tropies. The air is clear, dry and invigorating, the temperatur

corai reef forms

A NATURAL BARRIEB AGAINST SHARKS,

beth nouses have been erected at a point where a corai reef forms and encloses a wide semi-circular basin in which the water is so clear, the beach so firm and the sand so white that we could imagine no possible improvement for bathing purposes. On the airernoon of the 29th, the repairs to the machinery having been finished, we ran five or six miles up the west coast to Sandy Buy, where we spent the rest of that day and the whole of the next.

While there some most novel and interesting observations were made on a subject which has hitherto been involved in doubt and conjecture, and which has been absolutely desitude of any scientific data from which to reason. The question of the presence or absence of light in the ocean at great depths is one which, from the mystery which surrounded it, from the apparent impossibility of arriving at any positive determination regarding it, and especially from the intrinsic importance of the subject, has aiways simulated the minds and excited the imagination of philosophers.

Various unwarranted assumptions have been made, but should aiways have neen considered as pure hypotheses. Marry, lights "Physical Geography of the Sea," speaking of the foramenifora, calls them "saniess wrecks," "sunless treasures," &c., and asserts that they could not have lived at the bottom of the sea, because "they would have had no light;" but he has no authority for any sunpositive declarations, and made the instake common to many scientific observers of ADVANGING OFINIONS AS FAOTS.

The first and only really logical and truly scientific plan ever devised for investigating this subject is the one invented by Dr. Thomas Illi, ex-President of Antdoch and Harrard Colleges, who accompanied this expedition as chief physicst. His apparatus consists of a pair of borcelain plates—one white, the other lead-colored. Before we started these plates had been taken into a dark room and illuminated by a ray of light, passing through a leas. They were then moved, until to the eye of an observer they became of exac

tween their distances from the Jocal point of the lens was then taken, and by a simple calculation the amount of light which was reflected from ethor, taking the other as unity, was determined.

Having these data their practional application was as follows:—The plates were taken out in one of the ship's noats on the afternoon of December 30, and were lowered into the water, each supported by a separate wooden frame, so batanced that they always presented their fast surfaces upwards. They were then observed through a marine telescope and their distances adjusted until they seemed of exactly the same smale. The difference between these depths was then taken. Now, as we know how much more light the wonte plate reflects than does the lead-colored one, it becomes evident that the same state taken. Now, as we know how much more light is absorbed in passing through the distance of water intervening between the two plates and back again to a level with the upper one. A series of such observations was madeat different levels, and it was found that the apparatus could be worked with ease and accuracy. A greater number of experiments must be made, especially on the Pacific coast, before the results can be finally set forth, but enough was done on this occasion to demonstrate the entire practicability of acquiring in the luture sonie definite and satisfactory knowledge on the subject.

The dredging operations at Sandy Bay were very successful, resulting in the acquisition of a large number of specimens. There is a pleasure in this kind of work, derived from the element of uncertainty which necessarily enters into it, and distinct from the were scientific laterest. The dredge may return to you empty, or it may bring up, dislonged from their refuge thousands of set below, molinas, supposed to have long since become exhibit, refuge the work of the dredge in a half dozen hailly, made at various depths, ranging from them refuge the subject of the dredge in a half dozen hailly made at various depths, progress of cords, called th

cited among
THE WONDERS OF NATURE.

Creats, acting as sails and furied or expanded at will:
fong feelers, securing and paralyzing their prey, or,
by floating to windward, serving as anohors, and
true digestive pouches, dependent from the abdomen and emptying their contents into the main
cavity of the body, are among the most remarkable
of these. Standing on the coast of Florida Professor
Agassis once observed a jelly fish fail a
victim TO A PHYSALIA
at the distance of sixty feet, to which comparatively
enormous length it had extended its feeters.

On the morning of January II the Professor delivered his second quarter deck lecture upon the
subject of "Compound Animals," especially
interesting to us from the fact that they
have formed, and will continue to form, the
principal result of our dreigng. It is needless
to remark that it was noth entertaining and instruc-

tive, the speaker's interest in the subject being as intense as his knowledge of it is profound. In consequence of a snort supply of coal we have been compelled to run into Pernambuco harbor, where we arrived early last evening, and which we will leave probably this atternoon. We have had no sickness or trouble of any sort since we left.

THE OCEAN.

son B. Maury-A Startling Physico-Historic Parallel-A Review of the Climatic Theory mann's Views Upheld.

A lecture on the highly important and popular doctrine of "Oceanic Meteorology and Circulation" was delivered here to-night before the Franklin Society and the Mechanics' Association, by Prowe regret, will not permit us to give more than as

The lecturer commenced by saying:—The history of science, like that of nations, often repeats itself. published his celebrated chart of the Gulf Stream While Commissioner in London for the colonies his attention had been called to it by the Boston merchants. They had complained to the Lords of the Treasury that the Falmouth packets were generally a fortnight longer to Boston than common traders lar anomaly in navigation he finally discovered was accounted for by the simple fact that the Rhode Stream, while those of the English packets were were set back fifty or sixty miles a day, while the Americ an seamen avoided it altogether.

In the divinely appointed order of creation the waters of the earth appeared before "the dry land," and in the order of physical inquiry

THE PHYSICS OF THE SEA

must first be clearly apprehended and positively settled before we can ever hope to comprehend or even intelligently investigate the physics of the air.

The aqueous ocean lies fully exposed to our view. We may sound its depths with the instruments of modern ingenuity, and measure the velocity and volume of its current, and even register its tidal pulsations. But the aerial ocean is all mylsible. We live at its bottom. No aeronaut has ascended to its upper strata. We know by actual observation less on its vaster and sublime movements than the condor of the Andes, soaring above the heights of the Chimborazo. We are as unconscious of these loftler movements as the life-less animalcules, the diatoms of forammifers above the heights of the Chimborazo. We are as unconscious of these loftler movements as the life-less animalcules, the diatoms of forammifers above the muniti we read the laws of the invisible either in the regular circulation of the visible waters of the globe. In a word, it we have not found out that which is seen how shall we explain the unseen? I am, therefore, compelled to deviate from your programme and discuss to-night the circulation of the sea.

But, in the very outset, we are met by the popular

am, therefole, compelled to deviate from your pro-gramme and discuss to-night the circulation of the sea.

But, in the very outset, we are met by the popular theories of the day, which utterly deny circulation to the ocean, and regard its most marked and mightest arteries—its Gulf Streams and its Kuro Siwos—not as co-ordinate parts in a marvellous piece of created mechanism, but as partial, frag-mentary and purposeless—the merest disjecta membra.

Siwos—not as co-ordinate parts in a marvellous piece of created mechanism, but as partial, fragmentary and purposeless—the merest disjecta membra.

As the march of civilization has been directed to the extreme northwest of the United States, it has continually stumbled upon new discoveries of a more generous soil and a more genial clime than the most sanguine had ever dreamed of. Scarcely had the engineer and the emigrant benefrated to the head waters of the great Missouri, on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, on the frontiers of British America and northwestward, when, to their amazement, they entered the celebrated "lertile belt" and the "mild winter belt" of geographers, where the cattle of Montana fourish in midwinter in the open and almost snowless fields and enjoy a perpetual pasture, while shill further to the northwest opened on the astonished vision of the explorer the fair valleys and watersness of the Columbia River and its tributaries—a vast, profife and sambrious country, extending northwestward to the Pacific, and aiready becoming an empire in itself. This great physico-historic parallel between Northwestern Europe and Northwestern America, as we shall presently see, is manifestly due to the relations they both sustain to the most and vapor-laden sea winds that forever sweep over them and "drop down fatness" upon their soil, and to the warm ocean currents which forever wash their shores.

After enumerating the theories of oceanic circulation put forth by Dr. Carpenter's hypothesis of the suoppage of the Gulf Siream at Nowfoundland was overthrown by the surface-temperature observations of Admiral Irminger, of the Danish mavy; by the thermometric records of Commander Chimmo and Captain ingletoeld, of England, and others. He demonstrated the fatal inconsistency of Mr. Findlay; first, in allowing that the "genite" trade winds create the Gulf Siream and canse it to flow as far as Newfoundland, while ne leit out of view the face that the anti-trade or southwest, passage winds, of greater violen

century the Euxhe sea had been closed to navigation twice in the annals of Flanders; wine was cat
with hatenets and sold in the lump; in 1703 ice had
blocked the harbor of Copenhagen; in 1794
Pichegru's whole army had encamped on the
frozen Sea of Holland, while the Luyder Zee, the
Heilespont and even the Mediterranean ports of
Marseilles and Genoa had been
Sigled by The Frost King.

As to the recently advanced notion of one of Mr.
Findlay's converts in this country that the temperature of the air controls that of the sea, and not one
versa, the argument of Humboldt, based on his
discovery of the cold Peruvan current, was quoted,
which proved conclusively that the atmosphere at Caliao de Lima was welve degrees colder than in the same latitude outside that cold ocean current. Continental shores
which have the ocean to the windward of them,
though swept by the winds are apor-caden from
having previously passed over a warm water surface
which has readily parted winds he mosture by excessive evaporation. Meteorologic law shows that
storms follow in the track of hot water currents,
and thus it is found by the Cunard steamers that
areas of low atmospheric pressure continually chase
each other in their ship han across the Atlantic

and thus it is found by the Cunard steamers that areas of low atmospheric pressure continually chase each other in their ship lane across the Atlantic from America to England. To this fact—attesting the extension of the Gulf Stream to Northwestern Europe—are due the fearful delays now experienced by the transatantic steamships on their westward voyages from Liverpool to New York, sometimes, as in the case of the Britannia the other day, occupying over thirty days. They were steaming against the furiously-blowing southwest wind, which so mignity assisted the Gulf Stream in its northeast course, and which Mr. Gisisher, the aeronaut, had observed flying over England, so warm and moist from the Gulf Stream exhalation below, that he had called it

from the Guil Stream exhaintion below, that he had called it

"AN ARRIAL GULF STREAM."

Nothing could be more conclusive than was this serial guil stream, which gave the balloonist a hot vapor bath, high up in the clouds, of the real aqueous Guil stream, to which it owed its humidity and heat. The main argument was against Dr. Carpenter's dogma, that if the Guil Stream was diverted through the isthmus of Panama and Tehuante-pec English climate would not be impaired. Just as rapidly as the equatorial water of the Atlantic is heated by the sun it is brushed or rasped away to the westward into the Carlboean Sea and the Guil of Mexico, and the rumoval or submergence of Isthmian America, as Herschel, Austed and others had suggested, would certainly make an outlet for all the warm equatorial water. The consequence could only be that the Guil Stream would flow in to the Pacific, and not toward England. There could be but one result, the reduction of English temperature and climate to that of Labrador or Northern Canada.

The lecture was beautifully flustrated by large colored charts and diagrams showing all the latest discoveries in the Arctic Ocean.

Suffering of Passengers on the Pacific Railrend-The Government Forwarding Pro-visions-Canadian and American Business Men Computation and Request Better FoodMEDICINE BOW, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 7, 1872.

Percy. There is one stuck on Simpson III.i, and the others are preparing to move in that direction. A ment, is now en route from Fort Steel to Percy for

THE JERSEY OLIGARCHY.

Governor Parker on the Situation.

He is Confident the Legislature Will Give Relief-Are Municipal Commissions Constitutional !- Decision of the Michigan Supreme Court-Local Self-Government Vindicated.

A representative of the HERALD called on Governor Parker at the Executive Chamber in Trenton on Tuesday to ascertain his views on the condition of the serfs in Jersey City. After some conversation about old associations in Freehold the Governor abruptly opened the conversation on municipal

"I have read the HERALD very attentively for months past, especially its expose of the frauds perpetrated by the commissions in Jersey City. The taxpayers must be in a sad condition there."

it. To those living outside Jersey City the magnitude and frequency of these frauds are too astound GOVERNOR-Well, what are your people going to

do there now? I understand there are several batches of amendments to the charter. Those presented by the Citizens' Association. I suppose, are of more importance and call for more attention than

will give satisfaction is the repeat of the charter.

GOVERNOR—But do you think that this can be

done at this session?

REPORTER—Not very likely. The people of Jersey City have not much confidence in the Legislature. Their confidence in that body last year was grossly misplaced. The taxpayers are now looking to the

GOVERNOR-Oh, yes; I learn that the frauds are being investigated, and that the Grand Jury comprises some of the best citizens of the place. But I do not see any cause for want of confidence in the Legislature. I have great faith in the Legislature, and when the case of the Jersey City good amendments will be passed. You know my views on these commissions. They were pretty the slightest doubt that the people of Jersey City have been taxed quadruple the fair amount. And yet the forbearance of the people has been wonder-

have occil by the forbearance of the people in yet the forbearance of the people in ful.

REPORTER—Have you read the decision of the Reporter—Have you read the constitutionality supreme Court of Michigan on the constitutionality supreme Court of Michigan on the constitutionality.

REPORTER—Have you rend the decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan on the constitutionality of municipal commissions?

GOVERNOUE—Not yet, though I have seen some allusions to it. I think it would be an excellent thing if that were published. It covers the case, I understand, completely.

After some further conversation the reporter thanked the Governor and left, the Governor repeating significantly, "If any more legislation of that class should be attempted you know exactly what my course will be."

The Herald representative afterwards had a conversation with several members of both houses of the Legislature. Some of the republicans are neartily asnamed of "the theves" cnarter" of Jersey City, and expressed a winingness to at least purge it of its obnoxious features. The charter did not find a single defender.

tt of its obnoxious features. The charter did not find a single defender.

The following passages from the decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, rendered by Judge Cooley and concurred in by Judges Campbell and Christiancy on the 29th of November last, possess a deep interest for the people of Jersey City, as the decision may be applied to any State in the Union. A writ of quo warrano was brought against the Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit, appointed by the State Legislature, and the Court held that the Legislature had no constitutional power to appoint to offices of this kind, the duties and authority of which are purely local. "We have," said Judge Cooley, "before us a legislative act creating a new board, which is to exercise a considerable share of the authority usually possessed by officers locally chosen, to have general charge of the city buildings, property and local conveniences, to

sessed by officers locally chosen, to have general charge of the city buildings, property and local conveniences, to

MAKE CONTRACES

for public works on behalf of the city, and to do many things of a legislature character which generally the Common Councils of cides alone are authorized to do. The Legislature has created this Board, and it has appointed its members, and both the one and the other have been done under a claim of right which, unless I misunderstand it, would justify that body in taking to itself the entire and exclusive government of the city and the appointment of all its officers, excepting only the judicial, for which, by the constitution, other provision is expressly made. And the question

BROADLY AND NAKEDLY STATED

can be nothing short of this, whether local self-government in this State is or is not a mere privilege conceded by the Legislature in its discretion, and which can be withdrawn at any time at pleasure? I state the question thus proadly because, not-withstanding the able arguments made in this case and after mature deliberation, I can conceive of

NO ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT

of the legislative authority which will stop short of this plenary and sovereign right. Now, it must be conceded that the judicial accisions and law writers generally assert that the State creates the minicipal bodies, endows them with such with such share in the local government as to the legislative judg-

conceded that the judicial decisions and law writers generally assert that the State creates the municipal bodies, endows them with such of the functions of corporate life, and entrusts them with such share in the local government as to the legislative judgment shall seem best; that it controls and regulates their action while they exist, subjects them to such changes as public policy may dictate, and abolishes them at discretion; in short, that the corporate cities are mere agencies which the State employs for the convenience of government, clothing them for the convenience of governments. We seldom have occasion to inquire whether this amplitude of legislative authority is or is not too strongly expressed, for the reason that its exercise is generally confined within such bounds as custom has pointed out, so that no question is made concerning it; but such maxims of government are very seldom true in anything more than a general sense; they never are and never can be interably accepted in practice. Our constitution assumes the existence of counties and townships, and evidently contemplates that the State shall continue to be subdivided as it has intherto been. But it nowhere expressly provides that any portion of the State shall have county or township organizations. It names certain officers which are to be chosen for these subdivisions, and confers upon the people the right to choose them. But it does not in general define their duties nor in terms proclude the Legislature from establishing new offices and giving to the incumbents the general management of municipal affairs. It, therefore, no restraints are imposed upon legislative bowers to be chosen, for their local co

of Rhode Island is true generally of the Eastern and Middle States—that the attempt of the last two stuarts to overthrow their liberties was defeated by means of the local organizations. The scheme, tried first in England, to take away the corporate charters, in order to make the corporations more dependent on the Crown, and to restrain them from pollucal action in opposition to the court party, found in America the colonial charters alone within the reach of arbitrary power, and though these were taken away or suspended it was only with such protest and resistance as saved to the people the town governments. In Massachusetts it was even insisted by the people's deputies that to aurrender local government was contrary to the sixth commandment; for, said they,

"MEN MAY NOT DESTROY

their political any more than their natural lives," so it is recorded they clung to "the civil liberties of New England" as "part of the inheritance of their fathers." The whole contest withjandros, as well in New England as in New York and New Jersey, was a "Struggled of their rights, and deserved to be free." " " " " Such are the historical lacts regarding local government in America. Our traditions, practice and expectations have all been in one direction. And when we go beyond the general view to inquire mot be details of authority we find that it has included the power to chose, in some form, the persons who are to administer the local regulations.

Instances to the contrary, except where the power to be administered was properly a State power, have been PURKLY Exceptional.

When the State deals with a municipal corporation on the footing of contract it has been decided.

by Judge Trumbull that the municipality is to be regarded as a private company. Many cases might be cited. They rest upon the well understood fact that these corporations are of a twofold character—the one public, as regards the State as large, in so far as they are to provide the local necessities and conveniences of their own citizens, and that as to the acquisitions they make in the latter capacity as mere corporations, it is neither just nor is it competent for the Legislature to take them away or to deprive the local community of the benefits thereof. In view of these and of these general principles the question recurs whether our State Junicipalities the officers who are to manage the property, interests and rights in which their own people alone are concerned. If it can be it involves these consequences, as there is no provision requiring the legislative interference to be by any general rule, it can and may be partial and purely arbitrary. As there is nothing requiring the persons appointed to be citizens of the locality, they can and may be sent in from abroad, and it is

NOT A REMOTE POSSIBILITY
but that self government of towns may make way for a government by such influences as can lorce themselves upon the legislative notice at Lansing, ax the municipal corporations will have no control, except such as the State may voluntarily give it, as regards the taxes to be levied, to be listed that to be contracted for, the pavenments in general are not to leet the burden, a compensarion of the property of

may be just as regardful of private rights and as little burdensome as any other; but it is were sought to establish such a government in our cities by law it would hardly do to call upon a protesting people to snow where in the constitution the power to establish it was prohibited. It would be necessary on the other hand to point out to them where and by what unguarded words the power had been conferred. The State may mould local institutions according to its views of policy or expediency, but local government is a matter of absolute right, and the State

CANNOT TAKE IT AWAY.

It would be the baldest mockery to speak of a city as possessing municipal liberty when the State not only shaped its government, but at discretion sent in its own agents to administer it, or to call that system one of constitutional freedom under which it should be equally admissible to allow the people full control in their local affairs or no control at all. I speak with the utmost respect and deterence to the legislative department, even though the task I am called upon to perform is to give reason why a blow aimed at the joundation of the structure of our liberties should be warded off. Nevertheless, when the State reaches out and draws to itself and appropriates the powers which from time immemoriar have been locally possessed and exercised, and introduces into its legislation the CANNOT TAKE IT AWAY.

A PAUPER'S AWFUL FATE.

Rattle His Bones Over the Stones, He's Only a Pauper Whom Nobody Owns"-The Dying Italian Forced to Eat Garbage and Swill-The Stony-Hearted Overseer of Char-

Fifteen days ago a poor foreigner-an Italian wno could not speak our language-applied in company with an interpreter, to Dr. Ceccarini, of the Board of Health, to be sent to the hospital, as he had been unable to work then, and for a long time previous naving suffered with chronic dysentery.

He told the doctor his pitiful story; that he lived at 25 Marion street, supported and prolonged existence by contributions from his fellow countrymen, who were almost as poor as himself; that who were almost as poor as himself; that he was iil, without money, without home, without friends. His wretched condition and his supplicating story convinced the Doctor that he was teining the truth. Dr. Ceccarini, seeing that this man must immediately have medical attendance and nourishment to sustain life, immediately wrote to George Kellock, Superintenuent of the Outdoor Poor, that, "the bearer was an old Italian, a resident of New York one year and a half, dangerously hi with dysentery, poor, without triends or home, and begged as a special favor not to delay in sending the cearer to the hospital. The poor man, with a companion, derivered the letter to Mr. Kellock, and was informed that they could not give him a pass to the hospital because had not been long enough in this country. From Eleventh street and Third avenue he was sent to Castle Garden to the Commissioners of Emigration. On applying there to be sent to the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island he was asked the name of the vessel he came to this country hi; on being unable to tell he was informed that they could not render him any assistance; so from the Battery he dragged himself back to the damp, dingy basement, where he lay down on the pallet of straw, and shared with his roommates the retuse from the swill, ash and garbage receptuales which hime the curnstones of the street. This kep, body and soul together until Monday morning. As soon as life had departed from his emicaated frame the immates of the same room notified Dr. Ceccarini, who gave a certificate of death; and those who would not and and assist him when living were college to take care of his body when dead. His remains were committed to the clay of Potter's Field.

THE WALL STREET PLUTTER.

Messrs, F. A., A. J. and J. W. Drexel, the two have bought the property on the southeast corner of Wall and Broad streets, including Nos. 27 Wall of Wall and Broad streets, including Nos. 27 Wall and 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Broad streets, the entire piece of land running seventy-eight feet on Wall street and 113½ on Broad street. The present buildings will all be taken away this spring, work to begin about the 1st of May, and a new six story building will be erected in their piace, suitable for bankers' and brokers' offices. The building will have all the modern improvements, such as elevators, &c. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., will occupy the main offices. Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, was a party to the purchase, but witndrew before it was completed. The price paid for the property was \$245,000.

THE STUYVESANT BANK DEPOSITORS.

A large number of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank, now in bankruptcy, met vesterday afternoon at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman street. After the majority of those present had made affidayits of the amount of their respective claims on the bank, Mr. Field, on behalf of numerous depositors, read a series of resolutions praying the appointment by the United States Court of O. H. P. Archer, the late Receiver, as Trustee, and Richard Kelly, President of the Fifth National Bank; the Rev. John Orcuit and Professor Richard H. Ball, of the New York Savings Bank, as a Committee of Depositors, to watch the interests of the creditors of the bank. The resolutions arged the appointments in order to avoid any possible contest oetween an assignee appointed by the federal Courts, and a receiver appointed by the faste Courts. Mr. Tracey, who represented Mr. Mack, doubted the legality of the resolutions. A sharp discussion followed, in which no little heat was manifested, but the Register finally declaed that the Court would decide what to do with the resolutions, and submitted them, together with the regular legal form, to the agositors for signature. The meeting was then adjourned to Friday, during which time the resolutions will be at the Register's office for signatures by depositors who were unable to attend yesterday.

A COLLEGE JOKE.

The Mystery of St. John's College Explained. St. Louis, Feb. 3, 1972. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Mr. Pn. Vernet Taylor, a young gentleman of this city, has received a letter from one of the students

There were 240 deaths in Brooklyn during the

women, 74 boys and 76 girls; 40 were between the ages of 20 and 40 years and 4 were over 80; 174 were natives of the United States, 83 of Ireland, 16 of Germany, 10 of England, 1 each of Canada and Italy. Smalpox carried off 29, being 5 more than the week preceding; consumption 24, disease of the brain 23, convuisions 23, scarlatina 20, measies 3, diphtheria 4, croup 8, whooping cough 4, marasmus 5, paralysis 4, heart disease 4, pneumonis 22, disease of the kidneys 4, debility 6, apopicxy 3. The highest death rate was attained in the Sixteenth ward, where 31 deaths were reported. There were but 3 deaths in the First ward.

The Custom House Committee met again yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judono C. Watson, storskeeper in Leet & Co.'s general order store, corner Leroy and West streets, who was examined a week ago, submitted an estimate of the number of various kinds of packages received in that store for 1870. He stated that packages are charged for storage which never actually go inside, but even if the merchant, having got his permit stamped "warehouse," after a portion of the goods goes to general order, is allowed to remove the rest from the dock by his own carman, as has actually happened, the remaining packages must all be brought to the door of the general order store.

Sensitor BAYARD—Suppose a merchant imports a hundred packages, and at arriving at the dock with a paid permit he finds eighty of the packages still there, twenty having rone to the general order, can he take them away? A. Not if they have passed

to the general order, can he take thom away? A. Not if they have passed

THE INSPECTOR'S WINDOW,
because they are those designated for general order, and the carman's cierk has tickets for them, unless the juspector chooses to permit him.

4. Then, although the merobant reaches the dock within the first twenty-four hours with a duty paid permit in his hand, if the inspector has designated them for general order the merchant cannot touch them, out they would be first carted to the general order store? A. Yes, sir.

4. So that the merchant standing on the dock, ready to take them, has to follow them to the general order store? A. Yes, unless the inspector allows him.

4. If the inapector, of his own sweet will, does not allow him, he must follow them on another cart to the general order store? A. Yes, but the proper course for him would be to go in the meantime to the Custom House and get his permit stamped "atorekeeper."

4. If the inspector allows him to take them away from the dock after they are marked for general order, will they be subject to general order carges? A. No, for he don't come on our books; but I doubt if the inspector has such power in law.

on our books; but I doubt if the inspector has such power law.

OOLONEL WHITLEY WANTS TO BE EXAMINED.

A letter was read from Colonel Whitley, head of the Scoret' Service Bureau, charging that ex-Detective Beatty, examined yesterday, perjured himself in the accusations he made against the Detective Bureau. Colonel Whitley asks that he sensitive CassExty. remarked that very unbecoming language was used in that letter; no one else had so written in reference to any witness.

W. A. Darling, Appraiser, gave testimony as to the mane ner of preparing the catalogue for sais of unclaimed goods.

He admitted that in making out the catalogue no suggestion is given of quantity or quality; for instance, cheats of tea are put up for what they will bring, without the purchaser being informed as to the quality of the tea or the number of pounds.

PLUNDER IN THE PUBLIC STORES.

He admitted that in making out the catalogue no suggestion is given of quantity or quality; for instance, cheats of tea are put up for what they will bring, without the purchaser being informed as to the quantity of the tea or the number of pounds.

In reply to Senator Casserly, Mr. Darling said the public stores included the Appraisers; sometimes cases arrive short of the invoice, and the theft might have been committed after arriving at the stores; there is \$60,000 renipaid for one public store; both stores were formerly used for pork packing establishments; they are very fil-lighted; the contractors' latorers can steal as much as they please; if is very difficult to fix the responsibility of thefts.

H. C. Whitley sworn—Am Chief of the Secret Service Department; have been since 1892; employ teamy "operators' and a number of informers at from \$4\$ to \$6\$ a day; have offices in Washington and New York; my special duty is betted contered to the store of the store that the store of fraud against the pretriment; in New 1842; in 1871; received an ampolitiment from Collector Murphy as Inspector of Clustoms; I was to take pay for the office; my object in taking it was to increase my power in making schures and arrests; previous to that appointment I used to detain goods until the Inspector was apprised of it; Mr. E. C. iscatly was employed by me as an informer at the matance of Police Inspector Walling; in 1871 he was appointed assistant operator, and while thus engaged selxed a quantity of wine; nearly one hundred bottles were missed, and the matter had to be inouired into; it was ascertained that Beatty had stolen them, and I immediately discharged him; Seatty admitted the offence, but said he was no owerse than the other men, who also had some of the wine; a portion of it was found on Beatty's premises; I have no fill feeling against him, although he has given his evidence in a very revengeful manner; I reclused him a recommendation, as two cigar makers told methat they nad been blackmailed by him; in regard to Be

Evening Session At half-past seven o'clock P. M. the examinatio of Colonel Whitley was resumed by Senator Casserly:-

that time.

Q. What do you call blackmailing in the case of this man?

A. Going into a man's store and accuring him of fraud and afterwards settling with him for \$500. This man was Clymer.

Mr. Bestly admitted to me that he had stolen wine.

A. Going into a man's store and accusing him of fraud and afterwards setting with him for \$50. This man was Clymer.

Mr. Beatty admitted to me that he had stolen wine.

Q. You made a mistake as to the quantity of wine once to-day. A. Yes, sir.

Q. You made it just twice as much as it was. In other words, you came within 100 per cent of the trinth? 'Laugher.' A. There were about ninety bottles; he carried them into his room under the office; I discharged him; the men into his room under the office; I discharged him; the men into his room under the office; I discharged him; the men into his room under the office; I discharged him; the men into his room under the office; I discharged him; the men into his room under the office; I discharged him; the men into his room under the office; I discharged him; the men into his room under the office; I discharged him; the men over yearful in tutter.

Q. About Radcliff's diamonds—did you take them out of Pike's hands and distribute them among your men? A. I think I did; my reculiection is that there were about fifty diamonds; I can't say what the exact worth of them was; I standard and the same that there were about fifty diamonds; I can't say what the exact worth of them was; I diamonds sometimes on pledge; I have often given for things more than they were worth.

Q. Do you think that a common weakness mong pawnbrokers? (Laughter.) A. I don't know; I have no recollection of ever having selzed smuggled goods in the bands of an innocent party: I realized not a dime from the Redcliffe diamonds; I know of no boxes of cligars having been opened in my office; we never count clgars, but count the boxes; it has been the case for a faise charge to be made in a United States Court in order that the accused might settle for a real offence; I was a pawnbroker in Boston in 1868.

Q. Did you have your heense revoked? A. I understand that it was revoked atter I and efficit he business; the trouble was about cheating some person in the saie of a watch by one of those in my office; I had n

Q. A mere amaieur, were you?

Q. howers do not him as amaieur hunter of negroes is more honorable than an official one? A. Yes, sir, I do. (Laughter.)

Q. Who paid your expenses? A. I think the Marshal; I was away from my business two days; I think I didn't eak anything in that time.

Q. Was that owing to your ardor in the chase? (Laughter.) A. The negroes were tickled to death when they away their master.

Q. Then it was a philanthropic oursuit, was it? (Laughter.) A. I thought it better for them that they abould go home. I after this went with an expedition to Pake's Peak, the control of the chase? (Laughter.) A thought it better for them that they abould go home. I after this went with an expedition to Pake's Peak, to New Orleans for my health; I boarded; I had ent their landlord some money. (Laughter.)

Q. Did you board on the principal or the interest? (Laughter.) A. On the principal; I went up the Misnissippi afterwards and gave information to General Butler regarding a steamer in the Ref River that could be captured; after that I first became a detective after the war closed I had a permit from General Banks to take a quantity of liquors from Mobile to New Orleans, which I sold; previous to my being in Boston in 1871 went to Texas and went into the gample was a detective; after the war closed I had a permit from General Banks to take a quantity of liquors from Mobile to New Orleans, which I sold; previous to my being in Boston in 1871 went to Texas and went into the paraller was a kind of Crime which was called the "bootiet" game-seiling counterfelt money: I bad bim arrested on such a charge; he said I could not hold him in law, and, finally, as a greed to give information about the parties who made the bills. Senator Casseriy interrupted. The witnesses ask the would like for them to hear the whole story, for it was a wery interesting story. (Laughter.) He alterwards as were fixed to give information about the parties who made the bills. Senator Casseriy interrupted. The witnesses ask the would like for